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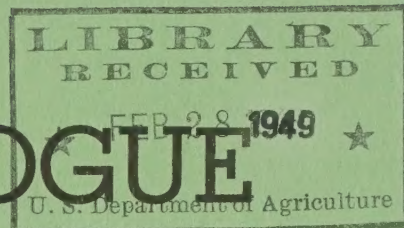


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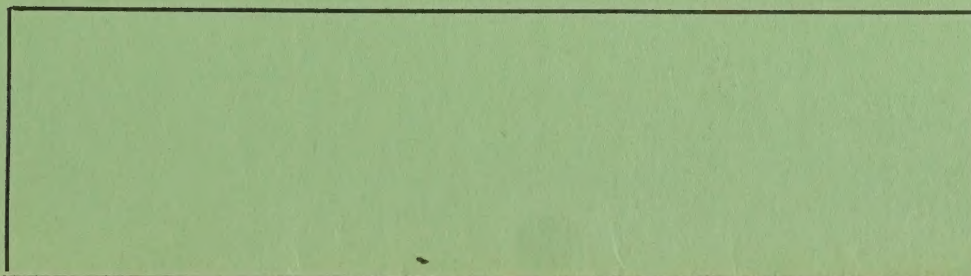
# NUT TREE CATALOGUE

Spring 1949

25th. Edition



Sec. 562 P. L. & R.



Hardy, Fast Growing, Early Producing, Native & Foreign Varieties

## HEBDEN H. CORSAN

Grower of Hardy Nut Trees

Hillsdale, Michigan

R. R. 1

Sole representative in this country  
for the Echo Valley Nut Plantation  
and Nurseries, Islington, Ontario, Can.

GEO. H. CORSAN, Prop.

### *Plant Nut Trees For Pleasure, Beauty, Shade And Profit*

They will grow in practically any type of soil, their hardiness, rapidity of growth, form, foliage, timber, longevity, productivity, and the fact they take little or no care makes them most interesting and desirable, greatly enhancing the value of city property, country estates, golf clubs, parks, farms, etc. Stock herein listed is the result of many years experimentation and of guaranteed proven quality. Extensive plantings are in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, and other northern states. Our trees do equally as well below the Mason Dixon line.



Until recently we have been able to supply our customers each season with practically every known variety of northern nut tree nursery stock. Due to conditions prevailing the past few years the number of varieties now have been greatly reduced. Nevertheless the following list should give a tree planter a good start or further add to his plantings.

The walnut (*Juglans Regia*) is the oldest fruit known. It is at least 10,000 years old.

**CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, KING OF NUT TREES**—a paper shell Persian or English Walnut (*Juglans Regia*). This tree grows in many parts of the world; the hardiest is found in Russia, Poland and Northern Carpathian mountains where winter temperatures at times drop to more than 40 degrees below zero. It was from these countries that the original stock was brought to Canada some 20 years ago and since propagated in our nursery here in Michigan. The trees have a battleship gray colored skin, leaves large, glossy and nicely scented. Nuts vary in size from that of the California English walnut to three times this size. Nuts fall free of hull. In Canada this variety has been a heavy producer and thousands are now growing in many of the northern states. Becomes a large tree. Growth rapid. Should bear in 3-4 years. Strong vigorous.

Full fibrous rooted transplants .....1½-2 ft. \$3.50; 2-3 ft. \$3.95

**CHINESE SWEET CHESTNUT** (*Castanea Mollissima*) blight resistant. From the Tientsin district Northern China. For two weeks of early summer this tree is a riot of yellow blossoms. Grows fast. Nut resembles our native sweet chestnut in size and flavor which the blight has killed throughout the country. The blossom, foliage and fruit of this tree make it worthy of a place on any property. Some hold their golden brown dried leaves during winter. Tree grows 30 to 35 feet. Not self-pollinating, therefore more than one must be planted, preferably three or more. Sturdy, well-branched stock. .... 3-4 ft. \$2.95

**JAPANESE WALNUT** (*Juglans Sieboldiana*). This tree grows thriftily and bears precociously and heavily. In rich soil the leaves are sometimes a yard in length, giving it an oriental or tropical appearance. Leaves do not fall until several freezes, then all fall at once. Nuts are large and almost round, grow in clusters of five to ten, flavor butternut. Reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. Makes a beautiful lawn and shade tree. Large Caliper.

Full fibrous rooted transplants .....2-3 ft. \$3.25; 3-4 ft. \$3.50

**JAPANESE HEARTNUT** (*Juglans Cordiformis*). A hybrid. Tree grows and looks the same as the Japanese walnut, other than nut and kernel is heart shaped, thinner shell and slightly smaller.

Full fibrous rooted transplants .....2-4 ft. \$3.75

**BLACK WALNUT** (*Juglans Nigra*). Variety Thomas—This tree and nut has been acclaimed the best black in the world from every standpoint; rapidity of growth, size of crops and nut, thinness of shell, kernels crack out mostly in whole halves, flavor incomparable. Special grafted. Early bearing .....3-4 ft. \$2.95

Select Michigan Black, not grafted ..... 3-4 ft. \$1.95 4-6 ft. \$2.25



**HEDGE FILBERT** (a hybrid). Hazel Filbert. Grows 12 feet. Produces large quantities of good eating nuts. Makes an excellent screen hedge, windbreak or clump planting. Should be spaced 3 feet apart. Fast growing, well branched, full rooted. Transplants nearing bearing age..... **2-3 ft. \$3.95**

**GIANT HICKORY** (Carya Lacinosa). This tree produces the largest hickory in the world, three times larger than the average. Growth rapid, leaves a nice glossy green and very large. During spring the buds open in the form of a flower of the orchid type, displaying delicate pastel shades.  
Large roots ..... **3-4 ft. \$3.50**

**BUTTERNUT** (Juglans Cinerea). The well known butternut of boyhood days. Probably the hardiest and fastest growing of our native nut trees, it has almost passed from the landscape. Help perpetuate this tree. **4-6 ft. \$2.45**

**NORTHERN PECAN.** This tree is one of America's largest hardwoods. Growth is much more rapid than the hickory and four times that of the oaks. Makes a wonderful clean specimen tree, affording an abundance of shade. Leaves long, of a light glossy pastel green. Produces great quantities of delicious medium sized thin shelled nuts that fall free of hull. Full vigorous root system **6-18" 75c, 3 for \$1.75; 1½-2 ft. \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50**  
**3-4½ ft. hybrids, large caliper..... \$3.95**

**ASIATIC TREE HAZEL** <sup>Turkish</sup> (Corylus Columna). This tree has one straight stem with no large branches. Pyramidal in shape, bark is of cork texture. First out in spring and last to lose foliage in early winter. Nuts fall free. In good soil growth phenomenally rapid. Tree eventually reaches a height of 100 feet or more. Is outstanding even when not in leaf. .... **3-4 ft. \$3.95**

**BEECH NUT** (Fagus Americana) makes a beautiful specimen tree. Color of bark, battleship gray. Nuts can be opened with knife. More than one should be planted for cross-pollination to insure nuts being filled out. This variety grows as fast and to the dimensions of the large oaks. .... **2-3 ft. 95c**

**FILBERT OR EUROPEAN HAZEL** (Corylus Avellana). Those with large or small space will do well to plant this small fruitful tree. Its shape and beautiful large, almost round leaves are outstanding. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Growth is rapid and crops heavy. Planting distance, 15 to 20 feet. More than one variety must be planted for cross-pollination. We have the Pal and DuChilly. These trees produce an abundance of large, delicious nuts. Those we now offer are BEARING, twice transplanted with full fibrous root system. **4-6 ft. \$3.95**

## PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

### TRANSPLANTING SIZE AND TIME—

Nut trees should not be transplanted much over six feet in height, 2 to 5 feet is better and moved only in spring or fall when dormant. Smaller trees quickly catch up to and out-grow a seven foot moved tree, and they cost much less.

### ROOT PRUNING—

A root pruned nut tree is one that has had part of the main or tap root removed when young by cutting through the soil. A transplant is one that has been moved one or more times and root pruned. This treatment causes the tree to develop a branched or lateral fibrous root system or many more roots than it would have ordinarily and when moved to permanent location needs but little cutting back. All our trees are carefully hand dug.

### BEARING AGE—

Hardy varieties of nut trees come into bearing six to eight years from seed, with the exception of hickory and pecan. These should bear as soon as the slower varieties of apples.



### **CROSS-POLLINATION—**

Nut trees are fruit trees and should be planted and cared for as such, except spraying. This is very seldom necessary. Most varieties are self-pollinating but like other fruiting trees, produce more regularly and larger crops if cross-pollinated by the same specie. Sweet Chestnuts and Filberts are definitely not self-pollinating.

### **LENGTH OF SEASON FOR CROPS—**

Most nut trees need 125 growing days between spring and fall frosts to properly fill out the nuts.

### **PLANTING DISTANCE—**

Nut trees should not be planted closer than 25 feet, much farther is better. Filbertnut trees as a hedge, 6 feet, otherwise 15 feet. Filbert bushes as a hedge, 4 feet, as clumps 6 feet.

The many orders received by us each year from friends and neighbors of our customers testify to the virility of our stock and the careful way it is dug and packed for shipment. Wages and all packing material has in some cases trebled, yet we are still able to maintain our high standard of service without advancing prices. They are practically the same now as in the past 12 years. Quantity of stock listed is limited, therefore we ask that you send your order early. Planting instructions sent on receipt of same.

Terms—Cash or 50% with order, balance C.O.D. Shipments F.O.B. Hillsdale, Mich. Spring orders accepted until April 10th.

## **Member Northern Nut Growers' Association, Inc.**

Close to Toronto, Ontario, is the town of Islington, where our Canadian estate is located, comprising some 30 acres of botanical wonderland. 21 water lily ponds with a complete collection of hardy lilies and lotus. 66 varieties of grapes. 15 kinds and over 400 varieties of native and foreign nut trees in full bearing. Grass 14 feet high, the largest elm tree in Canada (20 cords of wood). These are but a few of the things to be seen. If you ever visit Toronto we welcome you to spend a day at "Echo Valley," fine picnic grounds.



# Nut Trees for Michigan



Corsan transplanting a three-year-old Circassian walnut tree grown on his Islington, Ont., farm from Russian seed.



George H. Corsan points with his pruning shears to where a Circassian English walnut tree has been grafted to a black walnut tree. Corsan calls shade trees "weed trees" because "all they produce are leaves and a poor quality of wood. Nut trees," he adds, "are beautiful, give shade, furnish an easily marketable crop and produce valuable wood when through bearing."

Giant Circassian and hickory nuts grown on Corsan's farm.



Japanese heartnuts, much like our butternuts. The tree grows very fast.



A burr full of Chinese sweet chestnuts.

By Russell Gore

**H**OPE for some of Michigan's "Ten million idle acres" of former pine-lands is held out by the experimental planting in the southern part of this state of exotic nut trees usually associated with warmer climes.

Special attention is being paid to the paper-shelled English walnut that forms so large a part of California's nut crop. Pecans, pawpaws, Japanese heartnuts and even persimmons are among the many varieties being planted both on farms and estates and at the University of Michigan arboretum.

Preliminary experimental work, covering a period of 20 years, has been done by George Hebden Corsan, former Michigan resident, in his nut plantation at Islington, near Toronto, Ont. Here, in a climate similar to that of Michigan below Saginaw on the east and Muskegon on the west, he has produced more than 300 varieties of nuts.

Prominent among Corsan's exotics is the paper-shelled English walnut, the Circassian. This tree heretofore has taken many years to mature. But Corsan has evolved a variety that grows from seed to bearing stage in from six to seven years, and matures even more rapidly when grafted on the native black walnut of Michigan woods. It is the only one of the 110 named varieties that can be adapted to northern climes.

Another exotic is known as the "Hican," a southern pecan grafted on the native hickory. Its nuts are sweeter because ripened by frost. An Asiatic being introduced here is the blight-resistant Chinese chestnut.

Corsan, swimming instructor for all California Army, Navy and Aviation camps during the World War, and later for the national Y. M. C. A., studied trees and birds as a hobby. A lecture he delivered before a Battle Creek audience inspired W. K. Kellogg to create the Bird Sanctuary now operated under his name by the State of Michigan. Corsan planted, stocked and for five years managed the sanctuary. In June, 1931, he established a bird sanctuary on the San Gabriel River in California.

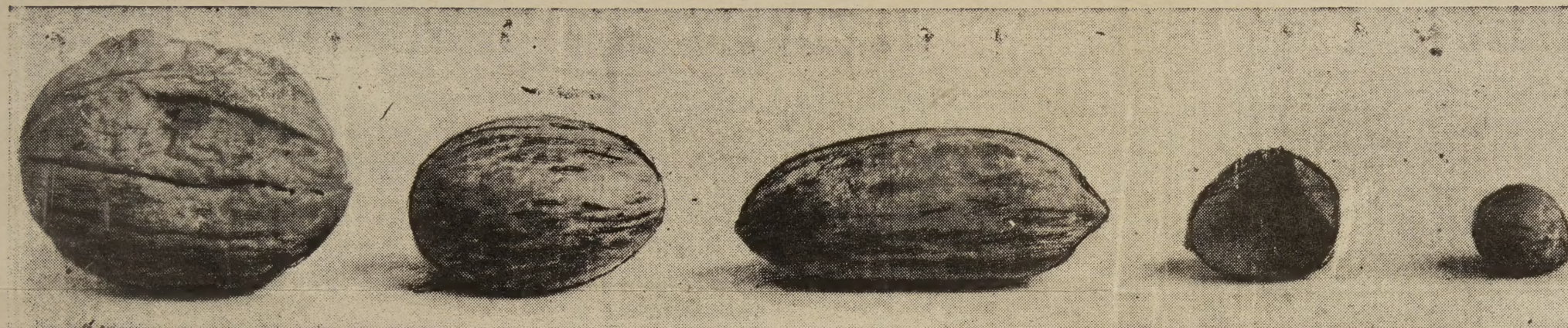


The famous Asiatic tree hazel, a very hardy tree that will grow from 120 to 200 feet high. The nuts are larger than native hazel nuts. "Michigan once had many nut trees," says Corsan. "They were cut down to make ax handles and whiffle-trees. But they can, and should, be reintroduced."

This tree is nine years old.



# Michigan Soil and Climate Suited to Wide Nut-Tree Culture



## Experiments Prove Trees Will Thrive

Former Resident of Michigan Grows 300 Varieties of Nuts on Ontario Reserve

By ALBERT STOLL, JR.

Near the little town of Islington, Ontario, not far from Toronto, George Hebden Corsan, a former Michigan resident, has been carrying on experiments in the culture of nut trees that perhaps is without parallel in this country. It is unique in that he has succeeded in growing exotic nuts never before attempted, and through grafting and cross fertilization has produced numerous hybrids. Corsan at one time had charge of the Kerfoot Migratory Bird Sanctuary, near Battle Creek, and had carried on a number of experiments in nut tree culture there. Twenty years ago he purchased 20 acres of fertile land just out of Islington, placed it under the charge of an assistant and started planting nut trees on an extensive scale.

Today his results of 20 years of experimentation has brought him over 300 different kinds of nuts, most of them highly palatable and easy to raise on the type of land found in Michigan south of the Saginaw-Muskegon line.

### RAISES SEEDLINGS

In addition to nut tree planting Corsan also conducts his own tree nursery where the small seedlings are raised for his plantations. One year this nursery produced 22,000 black walnut, 4,000 Circassian walnuts and 2,000 giant hickory seedlings, many of which were disposed of commercially to those interested in tree culture.

In planting the nuts themselves to produce trees, Corsan says that they should first be stratified by placing them in wet hay or moss on the ground in fall and planting them in spring. In sandy soil they should be placed at least two inches underground, but in rich soil one inch is sufficient.

"Experimenting in crossing different varieties has produced some interesting results," said Corsan. "For instance, the native black walnut crossed with the English walnut should have produced a fine nut, but instead I only got a poor meated nut. One of my finest flavored nuts is the Japanese heartnut, producing a single meat. I have the finest butternut flavor imaginable."

I have one tree upon which 12 different varieties of nuts are growing. This was produced through grafting. My shortest-lived tree is the hard-shelled almond which rarely lasts over 30 years, while the Chinese hazel will live and produce for as long as 400 years, reaching a height of 200 feet. Likewise, the Circassian walnut will live for 250 years, and grows from 75 to 125 feet high.

### KIND OF SOIL

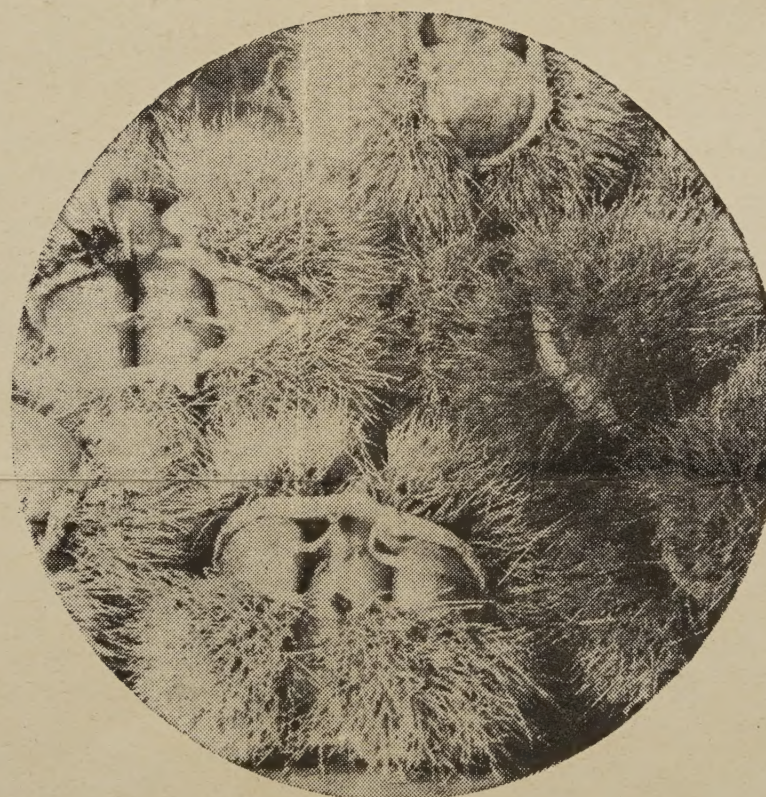
When asked just what kind of soil was best suited to nut culture Corsan said: "Some want a lime soil, other highly acid. This can be determined through experimentation. I have found that the American chestnut will not live in any kind of soil, for it seems destined to die of the chestnut blight shortly after it gets a start. But the oriental varieties will do well here. I also have been able to produce 12 varieties of pine nuts and all are highly palatable."

Corsan has gathered his seeds from all over the world, and just as soon as he hears of a strange nut off goes his order for seed stock.

"Nut tree culture has been neglected in the past," says Corsan, "but there is no reason why this should hold true today. The product always brings good prices, and it is an important item of food. Any one desiring any interesting and profitable undertaking can't go wrong taking up nut tree culture," he concluded.



Japanese walnuts produced by Corsan at his experiment station. Note the tropical-like foliage and the heavy fruit clusters.



Above: Some of the nuts produced at Islington, Ont., by George Hebden Corsan. They are all exact size. First, the Carpathian Giant Circassian Walnut. Second, the river bottom hickory. Third, the hican, a cross between the hickory and pecan. Fourth, the filbert and fifth, the tree hazel. Below is a cluster of Chinese sweet chestnuts. This chestnut does well in America while our native is subject to blight.



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